EDUCATION WEEK

ESEA Renewal: Exploring the Proposals

PROPOSAL: ACCOUNTABILITY



Maintains the NCLB law's testing schedule, and states that have federal waivers could

stick with those plans. States that don't already have federal waivers would have to come up with a set of goals that take into account both overall student achievement and growth. States without waivers would have to submit an ambitious accountability plan to the U.S. Secretary of Education for approval.

Senate - D

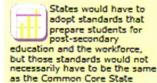
PROPOSAL: LOW-PERFORMING **SCHOOLS**



The bill would get rid of the School Improvement Grant program and would instead allow states and districts to intervene in the schools they

Senate - R

PROPOSAL: STANDARDS



Senate - D

Standards.

PROPOSAL: TEACHERS

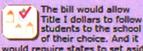


The bill would encourage states and districts to use Title II dollars to create

teacher-evaluation systems based in part on student outcomes, but it wouldn't be a requirement.

Senate - R

PROPOSAL: SCHOOL CHOICE



would require states to set aside 3 percent of Title I dollars to offer competitive grants to districts that want to provide choice and free tutoring to students.

House - R

PROPOSAL: ACCOUNTABILITY

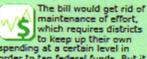


States would essentially get to design their own accountability systems, with few parameters

from the federal government. Schools would still have to test students in grades 3-8 and once in high school, and data would have to be disaggregated by subgroups.

Senate - R

PROPOSAL: FUNDING



to keep up their own spending at a certain level in order to tap federal funds. But it would keep in place "supplement not supplant," which prohibits federal dollars from taking the place of local funding.

Senate - R

PROPOSAL: LOW-PERFORMING SCHOOLS



The bill would get rid of the School Improvement Grant program and would instead allow states and districts to intervene in the schools they choose.

House - R

PROPOSAL: TEACHERS



In order to tap Title II dollars, districts and states would have to do teacher evaluations

based in part on student outcomes, including achievement and growth. Other measures, such as educator observations, would also have to factor in. Districts and states would use this information to help teachers improve their practice and to ensure that good teachers are distributed throughout the district-but not necessarily for big personnel decisions, like salaries and

Senate - D

PROPOSAL: PROGRAMS



The bill would eliminate more than 70 programs, including the Obama administration's

signature competitive grant programs, such as Race to the Top, Investing in Innovation, and Promise Neighborhoods.

House - R

PROPOSAL: ACCOUNTABILITY



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from the federal government. Schools would still have to test students in grades 3-8 and once in high school, and data would have to be disaggregated by

House - R

PROPOSAL: FUNDING



The bill would get rid of maintenance of effort. It would merge

programs aimed at migrant students, neglected and delinquent children, Englishlearners, rural students, and American Indian children into the biggest K-12 program, the Title I program for disadvantaged students. Districts could use the funds for any activity authorized under those programs. No money could be transferred out of Title I schools, but extra funds could go to other low-income schools.

House - R

PROPOSAL: STANDARDS



The bill calls for "challenging" standards that will prepare students for

postsecondary education without remediation, or for the workforce. It would explicitly bar the secretary of education from doing anything to encourage states to adopt a particular set of standards.

Senate - R

PROPOSAL: TEACHERS



The bill would allow school districts and/or states to craft teacher-

evaluation systems based in part on student outcomes and use them in personnel decisions as defined by the district, including promotions and firing. But such evaluations would not be a requirement.

House - R

PROPOSAL: PROGRAMS



The bill consolidates a wide range of programs into broader funding streams, but also

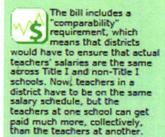
includes new authorizations, including for the Obama administration's signature

competitive (such as Race Investing in Promise Neig Senate - Education & Local Gov't Committee

Exhibit 17

September 23, 2013

PROPOSAL: FUNDING



Senate - D

PROPOSAL: LOW-PERFORMING SCHOOLS



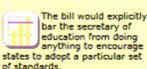
The bill would keep in place the four improvement models created under the Obama administration's School Improvement Grant program.
But it would add another option,
"whole-school reform," which allows for using turnaround programs with a strong evidence base. And the bill would give slight flexibility to rural districts to change one aspect of whatever model they end up choosing. States could also come up with their own improvement models and submit them to the education secretary for approval. Schools that fail to

make progress after an extended period would have to

interventions. Senate - D

PROPOSAL: STANDARDS

consider more dramatic



House - R

PROPOSAL: SCHOOL CHOICE



The bill would no longer require school districts to set aside funding for school choice and

Senate - D